



Local Government Fund Analysis Executive Summary

Local Government Facts

- The Local Government Fund (LGF) helps counties offset the cost of state services and functions provided at the county level, thereby reducing the property tax burden for South Carolina residents.
- SC Code Section 6-27-40 provides that the Local Government Fund will be calculated at 4.5% of the previous year's state general fund revenues, divided between counties (83.3%) and cities (16.7%) and distributed based on population.
- Each year since 2009, the General Assembly has voted to suspend the LGF formula and has appropriated an amount far less than required under the formula as required by State law.
- Counties must adopt the budget by ordinance (after three public readings) by June 30, but final LGF funding levels are not determined until adoption of the State Appropriations Bill at the end of the legislative session. It is very challenging for counties to budget when the LGF funding level is not known until June.

Impact on Dorchester County

Over a 11-year period, Dorchester County has received \$17,732,764 less in LGF allocations than required under the statutory formula.

- Dorchester County's FY 2019 total estimated net cost of state mandates is \$11,604,794.
- Dorchester County's FY 2019 LGF Share is \$5,405,095 -- an estimated \$6,199,699 less than the cost of state mandates for FY 2019.
- The LGF represents 9.7% of the Dorchester County's FY 2019 general fund budget.
- The estimated net cost of state mandates is equal to 19.6 mills, or 34.9% of the previous year's millage levy.
- Dorchester County's LGF allocation is equal to 9.1 mills, or 16.2% of the previous year's millage levy.

- Under the FY 2019 millage cap, Dorchester County can increase mils a maximum of 2.3 mils, or by 4%.

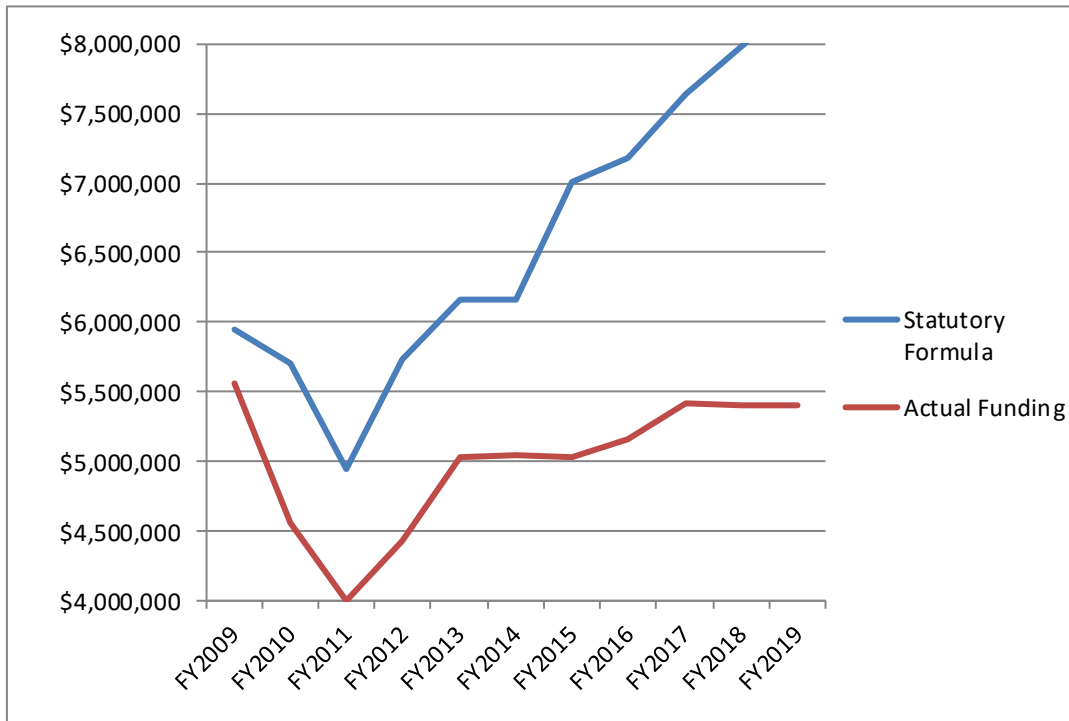
Net Cost of State Mandates to Dorchester County

Net Cost of State Mandates to Provide Services and Office Space at the County Level				
Agency	S.C. Code*	FY 2019	FY 2019	Net Cost
		Budgeted Costs	Budgeted Revenue	
Assessor	§§12-37-90, 100, 110	\$1,457,610	\$52,700	\$1,404,910
Building Services		660,515	1,525,000	(864,485)
Circuit Court		84,251	-	84,251
Clerk of Court	§4-1-180	672,033	81,109	590,924
Communications	§25-1-450	370,246	-	370,246
Coroner	§17-5-60	536,149	12,575	523,574
Department of Social Services	§43-3-65	64,100	-	64,100
Detention Center	§24-3-20	6,870,511	-	6,870,511
Emergency Management	§25-1-450	191,484	-	191,484
Family Court		699,624	356,976	342,648
Health Department	Budget Bill Proviso	25,545	-	25,545
Magistrates	§§22-8-30,40(K)	1,336,154	920,000	416,154
Master-in-Equity	§4-1-80; §14-11-30	243,943	350,000	(106,057)
Medical Indigent Assistance	Budget Bill Proviso; §44-6-146	235,184	-	235,184
Probate Court	§4-1-80; §§14-23-1010, 1020, 1130	577,921	246,575	331,346
Public Defender	Budget Bill Proviso; §§17-3-590, 540, 550	725,000	-	725,000
Register of Deeds	Chapter 5, Title 30, S.C. Code	510,756	1,628,005	(1,117,249)
Registration and Elections	§7-23-40	514,543	94,000	420,543
Solicitor	Budget Bill Proviso	894,121	-	894,121
Veterans Affairs	Budget Bill Proviso	206,511	4,467	202,044
Totals		\$16,876,201	\$5,271,407	\$11,604,794

*A description of S.C. Codes for State mandates on county government is attached.

Total Net Cost to Provide Mandated State Services and Office Space at the County Level: \$11,604,794

Actual vs. Full-Formula LGF Allocation for Dorchester County



LGF as Compared with the County General Fund Budget

	Local Government Fund	General Fund Budget	LGF as a % of General Fund
FY 2009	\$5,556,189	\$38,483,010	14.40%
FY 2010	\$4,557,458	\$41,208,541	11.10%
FY 2011	\$4,005,072	\$40,388,490	9.90%
FY 2012	\$4,421,411	\$41,595,808	10.60%
FY 2013	\$5,158,869	\$41,756,582	12.40%
FY 2014	\$5,158,864	\$43,234,348	11.90%
FY 2015	\$5,159,218	\$44,264,107	11.70%
FY 2016	\$5,159,218	\$48,233,528	10.70%
FY 2017	\$5,419,847	\$50,052,836	10.80%
FY 2018	\$5,405,080	\$52,225,227	10.30%
FY 2019	\$5,405,095	\$55,826,216	9.70%

*Provisos in the FY2014, FY2015, FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018 state budget bills appropriated additional one-time funds for LGF from non-recurring surplus.

Cost of State Mandates as Compared with the Local Government Fund

Total Net Cost for State Mandates	\$11,604,794
Dorchester County LGF Allocation, FY2018	(-) <u>\$5,405,095</u>
Difference/Shortfall	\$6,199,699

Cost of State Mandates in Terms of the Property Tax

Dorchester County's Net Costs for Mandates	
Expressed In Dollars	\$11,604,794
Expressed In Mills (based on the value of 1 mil)*	19.6 Mills*
As a % of FY 2019 County Mills	34.9%

Dorchester County's LGF Allocation	
Expressed In Dollars	\$5,405,095
Expressed In Mills (based on the value of 1 mil)	9.1 Mills*
As a % of FY 2019 County Mills	16.2%

*Dorchester County's millage cap for FY2019 is 2.3. The total operating millage levied last year was 56.1 and the value of 1 mill is estimated at \$591,401.

Statutory Codes for State Mandates to Provide Services and Office Space at the County Level

ANIMAL SHELTER

The county animal shelter personnel or governmental animal control officers shall pick up and impound or quarantine any dog running at large or quarantining any cat. S.C. Code § 47-3-30. Each county is authorized to establish an animal shelter for quarantining dogs and cats. Each county must employ personnel as necessary to administer the provisions of the article. If an animal shelter is established, funds may be provided in annual appropriations. S.C. Code § 47-3-30. "Animal shelter" includes any premises designated by the county or municipal governing body for the purpose of impounding, care, adoption, or euthanasia of dogs and cats held under authority of this article. S.C. Code § 47-3-10.

ANNUAL AUDIT

Each county council must provide for an independent annual audit, by a non-interested CPA or PA, of all financial records and transactions of the county and any agency funded in whole by county funds and may provide for more frequent audits as it considers necessary. The report of the audit must be made available for public inspection. The report must be submitted to the Comptroller General no later than January 1 each year. If not timely reported, funds distributed by the Comptroller General to the county in the current fiscal year must be withheld pending receipt of a copy of the report. S.C. Code § 4-9-150.

ASSESSORS

All counties must have a full-time assessor, who must appraise and/or reappraise and list all real property, whether exempted or not, except property required to be assessed by the Department of Revenue or that which is owned by a governmental entity (federal, state, county or political subdivisions), and a list of these must be furnished to the county auditor. Assessors must maintain records of all recorded deed sales transactions, building permits, tax maps, and other records necessary for continuing reassessment. S.C. Code § 12-37-90. Assessors must also endorse deeds when recorded and attend continuing education courses. S.C. Code §§ 12-37-100, 110.

BUILDING CODES

Each county must enforce all building codes relating to construction, repair, occupancy, etc. of structures located in their jurisdiction. Each county must promulgate regulations to implement their enforcement. S.C. Code § 6-9-10(A). The county must enforce only national building and

safety codes provided in Chapter 9 of Title 6. Each county must appoint a building inspector or contract with other political subdivisions for unincorporated areas of the county, who may appoint or employ other personnel. If a county is unable to comply with this requirement, an affidavit in support of an exemption from the requirement must be submitted to the Building Codes Council. The affidavit must detail the financial reasons for the county's inability to provide this service, and exemptions resulting from any such affidavit shall last until it is financially feasible for the county to provide this service or five years, whichever is less. S.C. Code § 6-9-30.

CORONER

S.C. Code § 17-5-60 requires the county to provide the coroner with an office in the county with "proper fixtures."

COURTS

Administrative Law Judge

This proviso requires counties to provide for each Administrative Law Judge residing within that county, upon their request, an office within the existing physical facilities if space is available, to include all utilities and a private telephone. 2014 Act No. 286 Part IB, 58.2.

Appeals Court

A proviso requires counties to provide for an office, to include all utilities and a private telephone, for Judges of the Court of Appeals upon their request. 2014 Act No. 286 Part IB, 57.2.

Circuit Court

This proviso requires counties to provide for each circuit court and family court judge residing within that county an office to include all utilities and a private telephone, and requires counties to provide the same for Supreme Court Justices and Judges of the Court of Appeals upon their request. 2014 Act No. 286 Part IB, 57.2. There does exist §4-1-90 which states, "If at any time the courthouse of any county in this State shall be in course of reconstruction or repair or from any other cause shall not be in condition to be occupied, the governing body of the county must furnish suitable rooms for the accommodation of the courts and public officers."

Clerk of Court

This is a constitutionally mandated function. S.C. Code § 4-1-80 requires each county to provide office space and furniture for the clerk of court.

Family Court

S.C. Code § 63-3-350 requires each county to "provide sufficient physical facilities for the operation of the statewide family court system in that county, including facilities necessary for the provision of intake and probation services by the Department of Juvenile Justice. S.C. Code § 63-3-360 provides that the General Assembly shall provide the "salaries, equipment, and supplies of family court judges and court reporters and secretaries," but "all other costs necessary for the operation of the family court system in a county including the salaries of necessary support personnel shall be provided for by the governing body of that county." Moreover, a proviso requires counties to provide for each family court judge residing within that county an office, to include all utilities and a private telephone. 2014 Act No. 286 Part IB, 57.2.

Magistrate

Each county must provide necessary and sufficient facilities and personnel for magistrates' courts in that county. The county must provide other personnel determined to be necessary by the county, such personnel being county employees paid by the county. S.C. Code § 22-8-30. No county may pay a magistrate a salary lower than the base salary established for that county by the provisions of subsection (B) of this section. S.C. Code § 22-8-40(K).

Master-in-Equity

Each county in which a master-in-equity serves must provide salary, equipment, facilities, and supplies of the master-in-equity, and salaries of support personnel and other necessary costs. S.C. Code § 14-11-30. S.C. Code § 4-1-80 requires each county to provide office space and furniture for the master-in-equity.

Probate

A probate court must be located at the county seat and open for business during reasonable hours. S.C. Code § 14-23-1010. There shall be a judge of probate for each probate court. S.C. Code § 14-23-1020. Each county must provide necessary office equipment of the probate court, books necessary for keeping records, office space and additional support personnel necessary for the orderly conduct of business. If the probate court maintains the original of a document in the master file of a matter and a copy of that document on microfilm, a computer system, or on another similar system, it is not necessary for the probate court to maintain a second separate record with copies of those types of documents, provided a general index or an index for those types of documents is maintained. S.C. Code § 14-23-1130. S.C. Code § 4-1-80 also requires each county to provide office space and furniture for the probate judge.

Supreme Court

A proviso requires counties to provide for an office, to include all utilities and a private telephone, for Supreme Court Justices upon their request. 2014 Act No. 286 Part IB, 57.2.

COURT SECURITY

Supreme Court Order No. 2001-07-10-01 provides for courtroom security. For Family Court, a law enforcement officer must be present while the court is in session, unless excused. For Probate Court and Circuit Court, a law enforcement officer must be present if requested by the judge. Each county must also provide adequate equipment and/or personnel to provide physical screening of all individuals entering a courtroom.

DEPARTMENT OF DISABILITY AND SPECIAL NEEDS (DDSN)

S.C. Code § 44-20-375 provides for the creation of disability and special needs boards in the various counties. The funding for these boards is covered by § 44-20-380 and is appropriated by the state. These county boards may, however, seek additional funding from the county, but there is no requirement that the counties provide the initial or primary funding for them.

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (DJJ)

Each county is required by S.C. Code § 63-3-350 to provide facilities for intake and probation services of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

S.C. Code § 44-15-10 gives counties the option of establishing mental health service programs, but it is not mandatory. These programs are to be governed by community mental health boards made up of persons appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the appropriate legislative delegation, or the delegation may delegate their recommendation power to the county governing body. State funds are appropriated for the operation of these programs as available, and must be applied for by the local programs each year. The operation of these programs appears to be the sole responsibility of the local mental health board, acting within the guidelines of the state mental health program and with whatever financial assistance the state may make available.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES (DSS) AND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (DHHS)

S.C. Code § 43-3-65 provides, “The governing authorities of each county shall provide office space and facility service, including janitorial, utility and telephone services, and related supplies, for its county Department of Social Services.”

Counties are also required to provide office space and facility services for DHHS employees who determine Medicaid eligibility for DSS functions as required by S.C. Code § 43-3-65. 2014 Act No. 286, Part IB, 33.10.

DNA

The law enforcement agency responsible for the control of evidence during a criminal investigation must preserve, with sufficient documentation and under circumstances designed to preserve forensic value, all physical evidence and biological material related to the conviction or adjudication of a person for certain enumerated crimes. S.C. Code § 17-28-320(A).

The physical evidence and biological material must be preserved until the person is released from incarceration, dies while incarcerated, or is executed for the offense enumerated in subsection (A). However, if the person is convicted or adjudicated on a guilty or nolo contendere plea for the offense enumerated in subsection (A), the physical evidence and biological material must be preserved for seven years from the date of sentencing, or until the person is released from incarceration, dies while incarcerated, or is executed for the offense enumerated in subsection (A), whichever comes first. S.C. Code § 17-28-320(C).

E-Waste

South Carolina prohibited the disposal of computers, computer monitors, printers, and televisions in solid waste landfills under S.C. Code § 48-60-90. Local governments are prohibited from charging a manufacturer for collection costs associated with these covered devices under S.C. Code § 48-60-100(b) of Act 129 of 2014. The covered devices must be recycled and local governments incur significant costs associated with the handling and disposition of these items. Act 129 of 2014 requires manufacturers to recover some of these items and may reduce these costs in the future by an undeterminable amount.

ELECTIONS

The governing bodies of each county must audit and pay all accounts for necessary expenses incurred by the commissioners and managers of election for stationery, the making of election boxes, rents and similar expenses in elections held in this State. S.C. Code § 7-23-40.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

S.C. Regulation 61-7-1302 requires county EMS to submit patient report data electronically using the SC EMS Data system.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

County governments must cooperate with state and municipal governments in developing and maintaining a plan for mutual assistance in emergencies. Each county is responsible for preparing its available resources or the resources of another county, municipality or the state to support emergency operations. Also, each county is responsible for creating a shelter/relocation plan to protect citizens from the hazards of a nuclear emergency and for provision of housing and care for persons displaced or homeless as a result of a natural or man-made emergency. S.C. Code § 25-1-450.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Counties receiving revenues from Aid to Subdivisions shall annually submit a financial report to the S.C. State Budget and Control Board, detailing their sources of revenue, expenditures by category, indebtedness, and other information as the State Budget and Control Board requires, by January 15th of each year. If no report is filed by January 15, the chief administrative officer of the county will be notified in writing that the county has 30 days to comply. If the county does not comply within 30 days, the Comptroller General will withhold 10% of subsequent payments of state aid until the report is filed. S.C. Code § 6-1-50.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL (DHEC)

This proviso requires each county to provide all operating expenses of the local health department other than salaries, fringe benefits and travel in an amount at least equal to that appropriated for operations for each county in Fiscal Year 1981. The proviso states that a reduction in the local health department funding level may be made in the event any county makes uniform reductions in appropriations to all agencies or departments for maintenance and operations. 2014 Act No. 286, Part IB, 34.6.

INSURANCE

Each county, in regard to tort and automobile liability, property and casualty insurance, must procure insurance to cover these risks for which immunity has been waived by 1) purchase of liability insurance from the S.C. State Budget and Control Board, or 2) the purchase of liability insurance from a private carrier, or 3) self-insurance, or 4) pooled self-insurance liability funds by intergovernmental agreement. S.C. Code § 15-78-140(b).

JAIL

The Department of Corrections may order a person convicted of a state offense who is sentenced to less than ninety days imprisonment to be held in the county jail. S.C. Code § 24-3-20. Each county must furnish, at all times, access to medical care, sufficient food, water, clothing, personal hygiene products, bedding, blankets, cleaning supplies, and shelter from extreme heat or cold or rain for all persons confined in a jail. S.C. Code § 24-5-80.

JUVENILE JUSTICE (DJJ)

Each county is required by Section 63-3-350 to provide facilities for intake and probation services of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION

The county must fund its legislative delegation budget. If a county council does not meet that funding level, the amount of the shortfall must be deducted from the county's Aid to Subdivisions allocation and forwarded to the legislative delegation of the county. 2014 Act No. 286, Part IB, 110.4.

LIBRARIES

Each county shall establish within the county a county public library system. The governing body of any county may by ordinance provide for the composition, function, duties, responsibilities, and operation of the county library system. S.C. Code § 4-9-35(A). To receive the Aid to Counties Libraries Allotment, local library support may not be less than the amount actually expended for library operations from local sources in the second preceding year. 2014 Act No. 286, Part IB, 27.1.

MEDICALLY INDIGENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MIAP)

The MIAP is primarily financed through county assessments. The State Treasurer withholds a sum equal to fifty cents per capita from each county's allotted portion of the Local Government Fund. This money is used to provide Medicaid services. County governments combined statewide are assessed an additional thirteen million dollars annually for use as matching funds for Medicaid services, and county shares of the thirteen million dollars are derived from a formula which weighs property value, personal income, net taxable sales, and the previous two years of claims against the medically indigent assistance fund against county residents. If a county has a trust fund set up for indigent care in the county, contributions on behalf of the county must be credited against the county's portion of the thirteen million dollars. S.C. Code § 44-6-146.

PROBATION, PARDON, AND PAROLE (PPP)

S.C. Code § 24-21-270 reads, "The governing body of each county in which a probation agent serves shall provide, in or near the courthouse, suitable office space for such agent."

PUBLIC DEFENDER

This proviso states that no county may contribute less money to indigent defense than the amount the county contributed as of July 1, 2001. No county shall be permitted to contribute less money than the amount the county contributed in the prior fiscal year. 2014 Act No. 286, Part IB, 61.1. S.C. Code § 17-3-590 of the Indigent Defense Act of 2007 requires the administering county to provide appropriate offices, utilities, telephone expenses, materials, and supplies to equip, maintain, and furnish the public defender's office in cooperation with the other counties in the circuit and in a pro rata share according to each county's population. S.C. Code § 17-3-540 provides that the public defender may maintain offices in the other counties comprising their judicial circuit. No county may reduce its contribution to the public defender below the amount provided for such organization in the prior fiscal year. S.C. Code § 17-3-550. All personnel costs including fringe benefits must be paid by the administering county, but the administering county

must be reimbursed from operational funds provided to the circuit public defender office from county and state appropriated funds. S.C. Code § 17-3-540(B).

RECORDS MANAGEMENT

It is a misdemeanor to unlawfully remove a public record from where it is kept or alter, deface, mutilate, or destroy it. S.C. Code § 30-1-30. The legal custodian of public records must protect them against deterioration, mutilation, theft, loss, or destruction, and make them available for easy use. S.C. Code § 30-1-70. The governing body of each county and every public records custodian must cooperate with the Department of Archives and History in complying with this chapter and to establish and maintain an active, continuing program for the economical and efficient management of the records of the county. S.C. Code § 30-1-80. No records of long term or enduring value created, including those filed, kept, or stored electronically, or those records converted from paper to magnetic, optical, film, or other media in the transaction of public business may be disposed of, destroyed, or erased without an approved records schedule. All records disposals that are carried out in accordance with duly approved records schedules must be documented and reported in accordance with procedures developed by the Archives. S.C. Code § 30-1-90(D). Records of litigation and criminal proceedings in these courts shall be retained permanently. S.C. Code § 14-13-10. A public official or custodian of public records who refuses or willfully neglects to perform any duty required of him by Sections 30-1-10 through 30-1-140, including the transfer of records to storage facilities approved by the Archives, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. S.C. Code § 30-1-140. S.C. Regulation 12-1002 provides the required minimum standards for all records storage facilities, including construction, environment, and safety of records. S.C. Regulation 12-1100 provides the general retention schedule.

REGISTER OF DEEDS

All counties are required to have an official who serves as the Register of Deeds. This official must follow the property recording provisions as prescribed in Chapter 5, Title 30, S.C. Code.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

Each county shall take charge of and manage the repair of highways in the county. Bridges shall be repaired under supervision of and expenses paid out of the money in the county treasury raised and appropriated for this purpose. S.C. Code § 57-17-70. If the members of the governing body of any county neglect to have repaired any of the highways and bridges which by law are required to be kept in repair, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court. S.C. Code § 57-17-80.

At least twenty-five percent of a county's apportionment of "C" funds, based on a biennial averaging of expenditures, must be expended on the state highway system for construction, improvements, and maintenance. S.C. Code § 12-28-2740(C).

SALARY SUPPLEMENTS

This proviso states that salary supplements provided to clerks of court, probate judges, coroners, sheriffs, registers of deeds, auditors, and treasurers are in addition to amounts provided as compensation for these officials by counties. The amounts supplemented by the county for these positions' salaries shall not be reduced by the county as a result of the state appropriations. The

proviso further states that reduction of county expenditures in the operations of these offices without corresponding reduction in the county's state aid to subdivisions is permissible. 2014 Act No. 286, Part IB, 110.3. In the current fiscal year, this proviso supersedes S.C. Code § 8-15-65.

SCHOOL LUNCH SUPERVISORS

Counties are required by S.C. Code § 59-63-750 to pay each lunch supervisor a salary, \$300 per year for expenses, and furnish office space and equipment for properly administering school lunch programs.

SHERIFF AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICIALS' OFFICE SPACE

The governing body of each county shall furnish the probate judge, auditor, superintendent of education, clerk of court, sheriff, treasurer and master in equity of their respective counties office room, together with necessary furniture and stationery for the same, which shall be kept at the courthouse of their respective counties, and it shall supply the offices of such officials with fuel, lights, postage and other incidentals necessary to the proper transaction of the legitimate business of such offices. The provisions of this section, as they relate to office space in the courthouse, shall not apply to Richland County. S.C. Code § 4-1-80.

SOLICITOR

This proviso states that amounts appropriated in the General Appropriations Act for solicitors' offices are in addition to any amounts presently being provided by the county for these services and may not be used to supplant funding already allocated for such services. 2014 Act No. 286, Part IB, 60.5.

SOLID WASTE

Counties are required to have a Solid Waste Management Plan pursuant to the South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act as defined in Chapter 96, Title 44, S.C. Code.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

DHEC can delegate stormwater regulations to local governments. S.C. Code § 48-14-60. To the extent possible, the S.C. Land Resources Conservation Commission intends to delegate the provisions of these regulations to local governments. Those program provisions which are subject to delegation include stormwater management and sediment control plan approval, construction and maintenance inspections, enforcement, and education and training. S.C. Regulation 72-300(C). If the Commission determines that a delegated program falls below acceptable standards established by these regulations, delegation may be suspended. During a period of suspension, the Commission shall be responsible for implementation of the program element. The Commission shall collect fees based on S.C. Regulation 72-306 for use when the delegation is suspended. The following actions may be cause for suspension if they represent a continuing pattern of action or in-action: (1) Failure of implementing agency with the responsibility for enforcement to issue a violation in the event of off-site sediment or stormwater damage resulting from non-compliance with the approved plan. (2) Failure of the implementing agency to assess a fine when a violation has not been corrected within the specified time frame. (3) Failure of the implementing agency to stop work when a violation has resulted in off-site damages. (4) Failure of the implementing agency to force compliance with an approved plan. (5) Failure of the delegated program to comply with the provisions of its application for delegation. S.C. Regulation 72-304(L). Where the Commission is the implementing agency, the Commission may assess a fee not to exceed \$100.00

per disturbed acre up to a maximum of \$2000.00. No fee will be charged for land disturbing activities which disturb two acres or less. A fee of \$100.00 will be charged for permit modifications. S.C. Regulation 72-306(B). "Local Government" means any county, municipality, or any combination of counties or municipalities, acting through a joint program pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. S.C. Regulation 72-301(26).

VICTIMS' SERVICES

This proviso states that amounts appropriated in the General Appropriations Act for victim assistance programs in solicitors' offices are in addition to amounts presently being provided by the county for these services and may not be used to supplant funding already allocated for such services. 2014 Act No. 286, Part IB, 60.9. A law enforcement agency must provide any measures necessary to protect the victims and witnesses, including transportation to and from court and physical protection in the courthouse. S.C. Code § 16-3-1525(G). A law enforcement agency must make reasonable efforts to notify victims upon changes in the custody of the person accused of committing the crime, e.g. escape, release, transfer, parole. S.C. Code § 16-3-1525 and § 16-3-1530. A law enforcement agency must provide a victim, free of charge, a copy of the initial incident report of his case and a document describing his rights and responsibilities. S.C. Code § 16-3-1520(A). A law enforcement agency, within a reasonable time of initial contact, must assist each eligible victim in applying for victim's compensation benefits and other available financial, social service, and counseling assistance. S.C. Code § 16-3-1520(B). A law enforcement agency, upon request, must make a reasonable attempt to inform a victim of the status and progress of his case from initial incident through disposition in magistrate or municipal court; the referral of a juvenile offender to the Department of Juvenile Justice; or transmittal of a general sessions warrant to the prosecuting agency. S.C. Code § 16-3-1520(D).

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Veterans' Affairs officers are deemed employees of the county and not the state. Funding for this office appears as a line item in the State Appropriations Act under the budget of the State Department of Veterans' Affairs, and a proviso to this portion of the budget specifies the amount of support the counties will receive from the state for these offices. 2014 Act No.286 Part IB, 110.1.